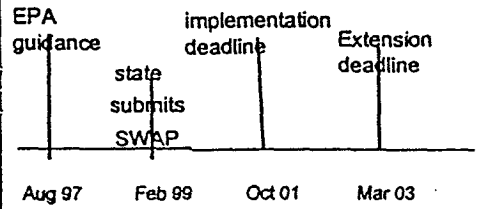
INTERAGENCY MEETING
California Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP)
April 14, 1997

1996 SDWA amendments require that states develop source water assessment programs by Feb 6, 1999.

- Program = policies/procedures for:
  - delineations
  - contaminant source inventories
  - vulnerability/sensitivity assessments
  - public involvement

→ submit to EPA by Feb 6, 1977

States are also required to carry out the program by Oct 2001 with a possible extension till March 2003.



SWAP may use existing programs and efforts to avoid duplication; initial ideas include:

- watershed sanitary surveys
- monitoring waiver assessment
- local wellhead protection program activities
- ongoing regional/state board activities to protect beneficial uses
- permit process for new sources
- etc.

April draft SWAP contains 3 elements for groundwater and surface water approach:

- Delineation
- Inventory of potential contaminant sources
- Assessment of vulnerability of the water supply to contamination

For groundwater, delineation would define 2 zones; various methods could be used.

- Zone A— 2-yr time of travel; for microbial and short-term chemical protection; strict management
- Zone B— 10-yr time of travel; for long-term chemical protection; primary recharge
  - SubZone B5— 5-yr time of travel
  - SubZone B10— 10-yr time of travel

SWAP would require the most sophisticated delineation method that is feasible to be used.

- arbitrary fixed radius
- calculated fixed radius
- analytical methods
- hydrogeologic mapping
- numerical flow/transport models

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Contaminant source inventories would be completed using a form provided by the state.

- potential source (categories of sources with many specific potential sources listed on form)
  - zone
  - potential to impact water (none to high)
  - quantity, # sites or area
  - comments

SWAP vulnerability assessment would be based on the assessments for monitoring waivers in the drinking water regulations.

- susceptibility to contamination determination
  - previous monitoring results
  - user population characteristics; land uses
  - proximity to sources of contamination
  - elevated nitrate levels
  - degree of protection of the water source
  - environmental persistence/transport
  - historical system O&M data

SWAP delineation/contaminant identification for surface water has been addressed by watershed sanitary survey reg. requirement.

- 1993 AWWA-DHS Watershed Sanitary Survey guidance manual helped utilities comply with the regulation requiring a survey every 5 years.

→ comprehensive survey and contaminant source identification process

SWAP would establish "control" zones closer to water sources for better surveillance.

- One approach would consist of 3 zones within the watershed:
  - Zone A— area between source and upper boundary of the bank, area within 400' from upper bank and area within 200' from upper boundary of a tributary or associated source
  - Zone B— within 1/2 mi of upper boundary or edge of watershed, which is less
  - Zone C— area within watershed not included